



DEPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

612-100





References

FM 3-35.4, *Deployment Fort-to-Port*

FM 4-01.011, *Unit Movement Operations*

FM 100-17, *Mobilization, Deployment, Redeployment, Demobilization*

FM 100-17-3, *Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration*

FM 100-17-5, *Redeployment*

FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 55-1, *Unit Movement Planning*

FORSCOM Regulation 55-2, *Unit Movement Data Reporting*



Next Crisis? War?

A world map of Europe with three large, bold, black questions overlaid: 'Where?', 'Who?', and 'How Big?'. The map shows the outlines of European countries in various colors, with major cities marked by stars. The 'Where?' question is positioned over the British Isles and Northern Europe. The 'Who?' question is positioned over Central Europe. The 'How Big?' question is positioned over Eastern Europe and the Balkans.





Past Defense Strategy

- Focused on deterring Soviet aggression in Europe

Army forward deployed

Pre-positioned equipment & supplies in theater

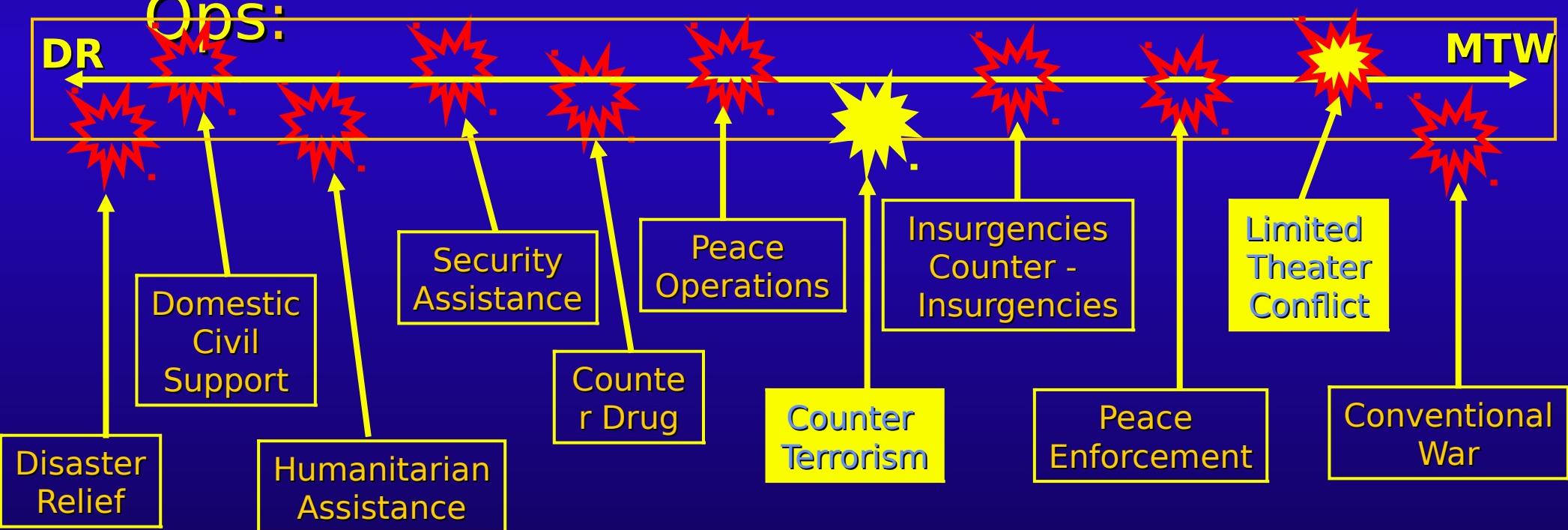
Round out & reinforcing units from CONUS to European theater





Current National Security Challenges

- Based on potential threats to US security. These threats cover the full spectrum of Ops:





Military Capabilities Supporting Defense Strategy



- Reduced forward-deployed forces in peacetime
- Project power quickly in war & crises

Strategic Deployment is a critical enabling capability for executing U.S. defense capabilities



Power Projection



- Ability to apply some or all of national power elements - political, economic, informational or military - to rapidly and effectively deploy & sustain forces in multiple locations, in response to crisis
- Project power quickly in war & crises
- Provides national leadership with crisis options



Power Projection (Cont)



- Ability depends on speed to assemble US forces at required locations
- Power projection not new
 - Frequency increased since the end of the Cold War
- Problems meeting timelines



Strategically Responsive Force



CONUS
BASED FORCE



WITH
GLOBAL
RESPONSIBILITIES



Its all about
being strategically
responsive

What is Force Projection?

A military element of national power

**The demonstrated ability to alert,
mobilize, deploy rapidly, and operate
effectively anywhere in the world**

Rapid force deployment = credible
power projection



Force Projection

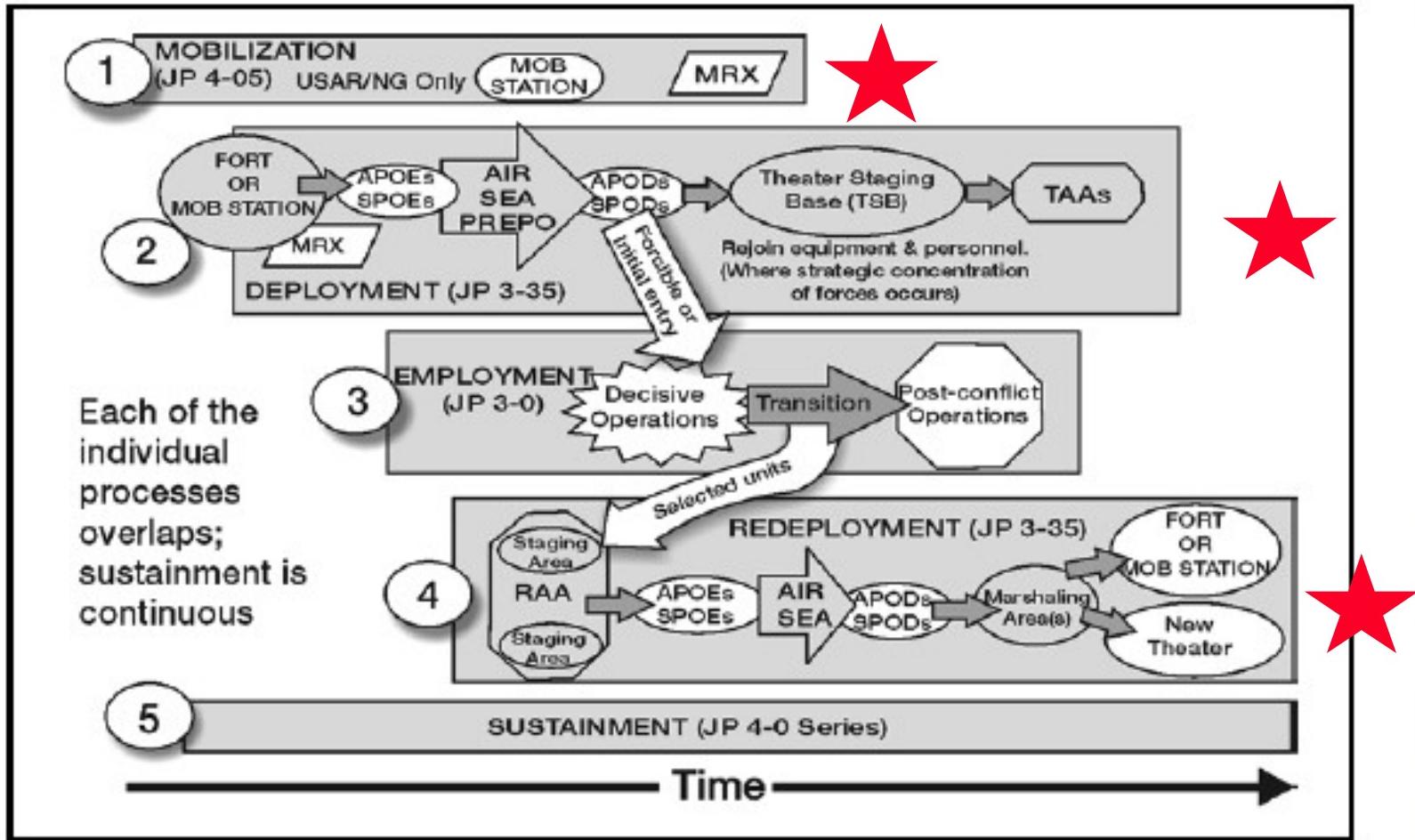


Figure 1-1. Force Projection Process

Summary





Mobilization, Deployment, Redeployment, and Demobilization (MDRD)

FM 100-17



Mobilization

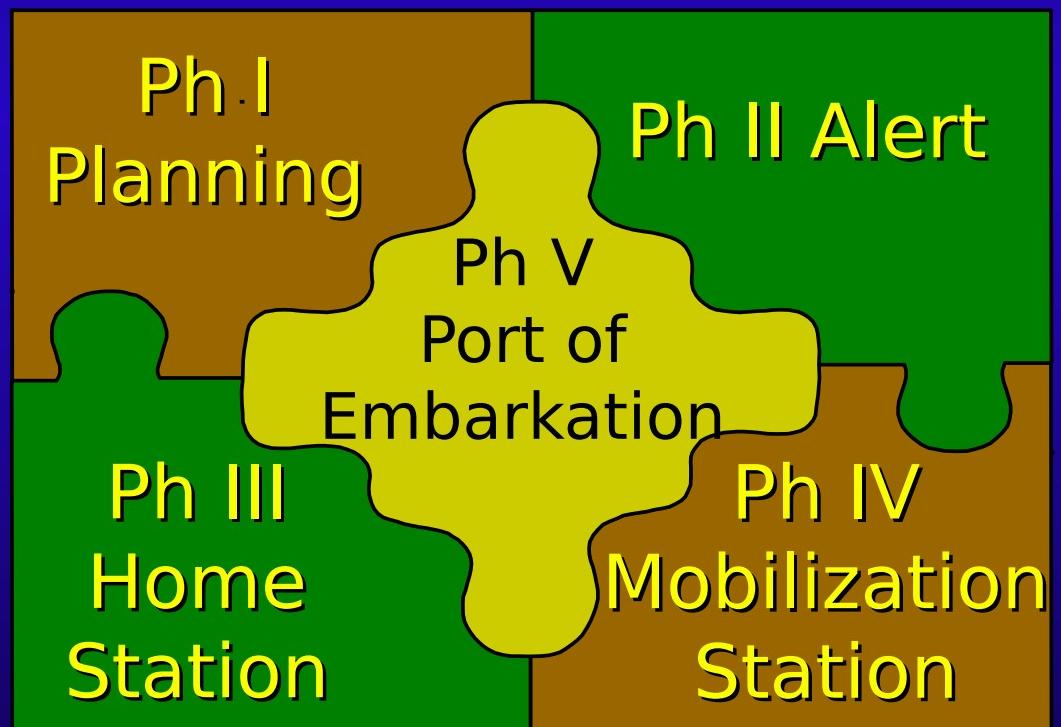
- Mobilization brings Armed Forces to state of readiness for war or national emergency
- Includes activating all or part of the Reserve Component
- Mobilization is process that provides the supported commander with:
 - Forces
 - (units)
 - Manpower (individuals)
 - Logistics support



Mobilization Phases

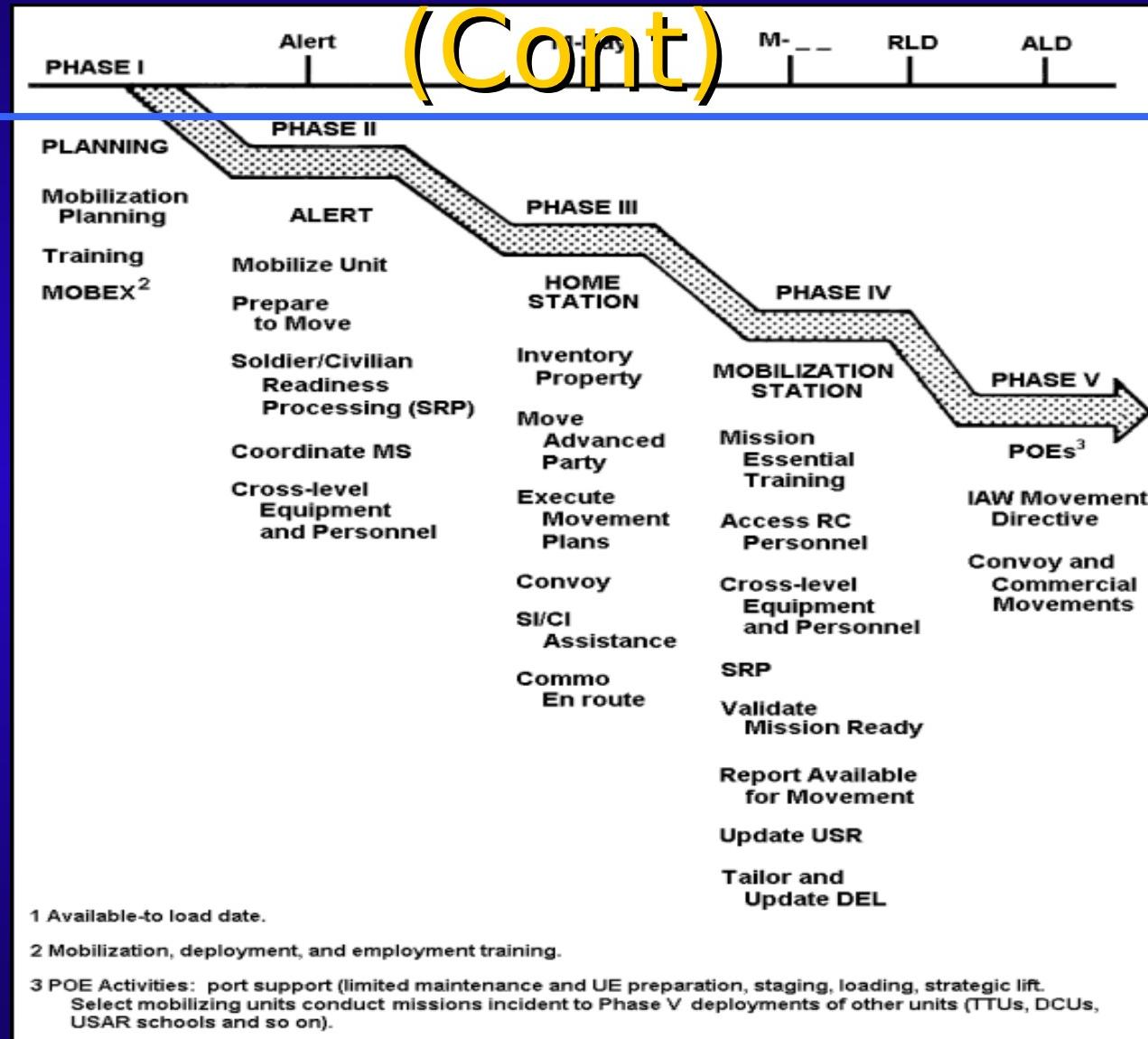
- Mobilization is a concurrent & continuous operation - not a sequential process

Five Phases





Mobilization Phases





Deployment

- Element of the force projection process that comprises the movement of forces and material, and their sustainment, from their point of origin to a specific area of operation (AO)
- Deployment includes movement:
 - From CONUS to location needed (whether that be OCONUS or within CONUS)
 - From OCONUS to location needed
 - Between theaters of operation in the same AOR



Deployment Phases



- ① Pre-deployment Activities
 - Movement to and activities at the port of embarkation (POE): FORT-TO-PORT
 - Movement to the port of debarkation (POD): PORT-TO-PORT



□ Reception, staging, onward movement & integration (RSO&I): PORT-TO-DESTINATION

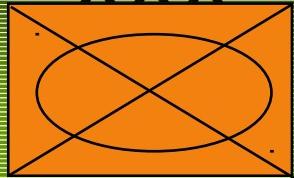


Ref: FM 3-35.5 p.1-4
612-100



Old Deployment Objective

XXX



Five & 1/3
Divisions

8700 Nautical Miles

75 Days



New Deployment Objective

Army Goal: With the right technological solutions ... allow U.S to put a combat capable brigade anywhere in the world in 96 hours liftoff, a division on the ground in 120 hours and five divisions in 30 days

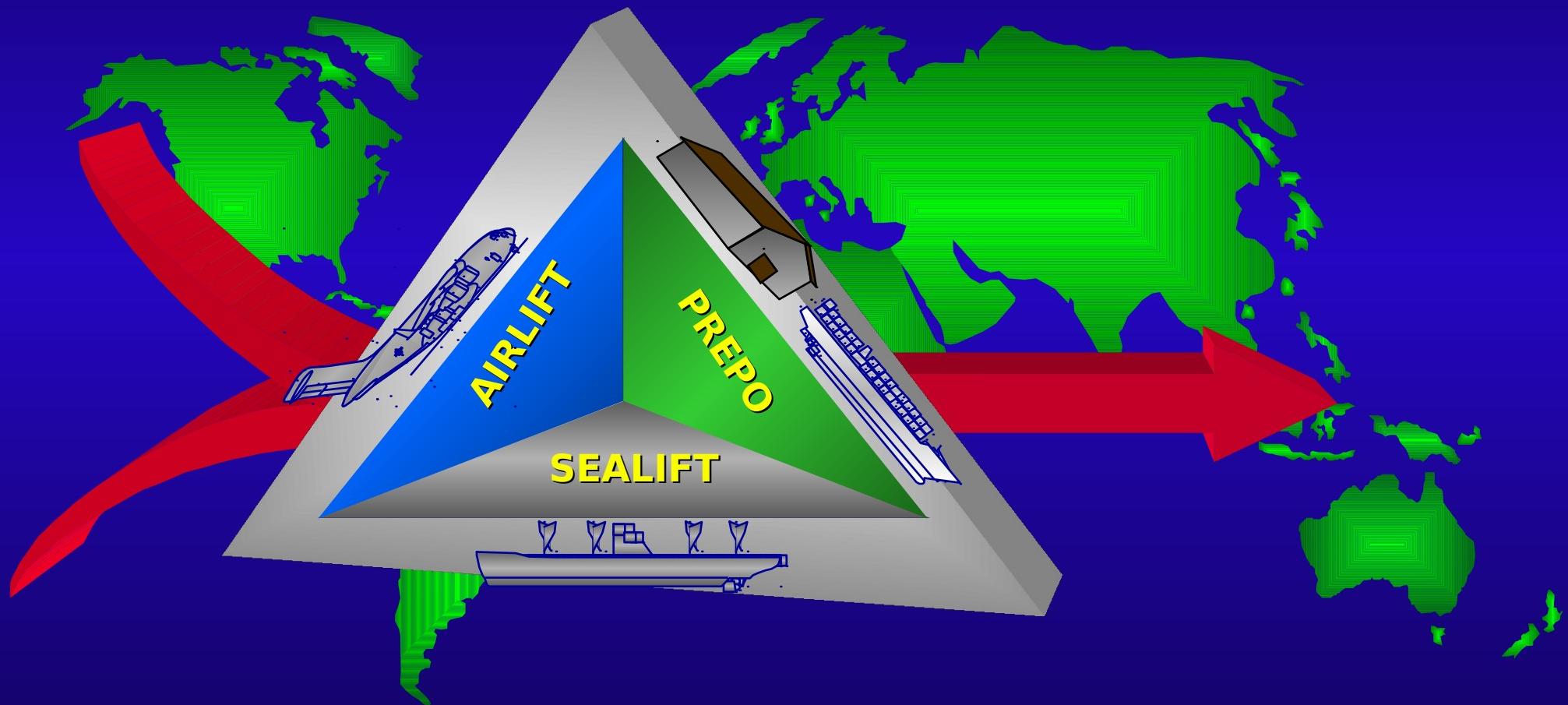
FM 3-35.4 p.1-1



General Shinseki
Retired CSA



Strategic Mobility Triad





Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS)



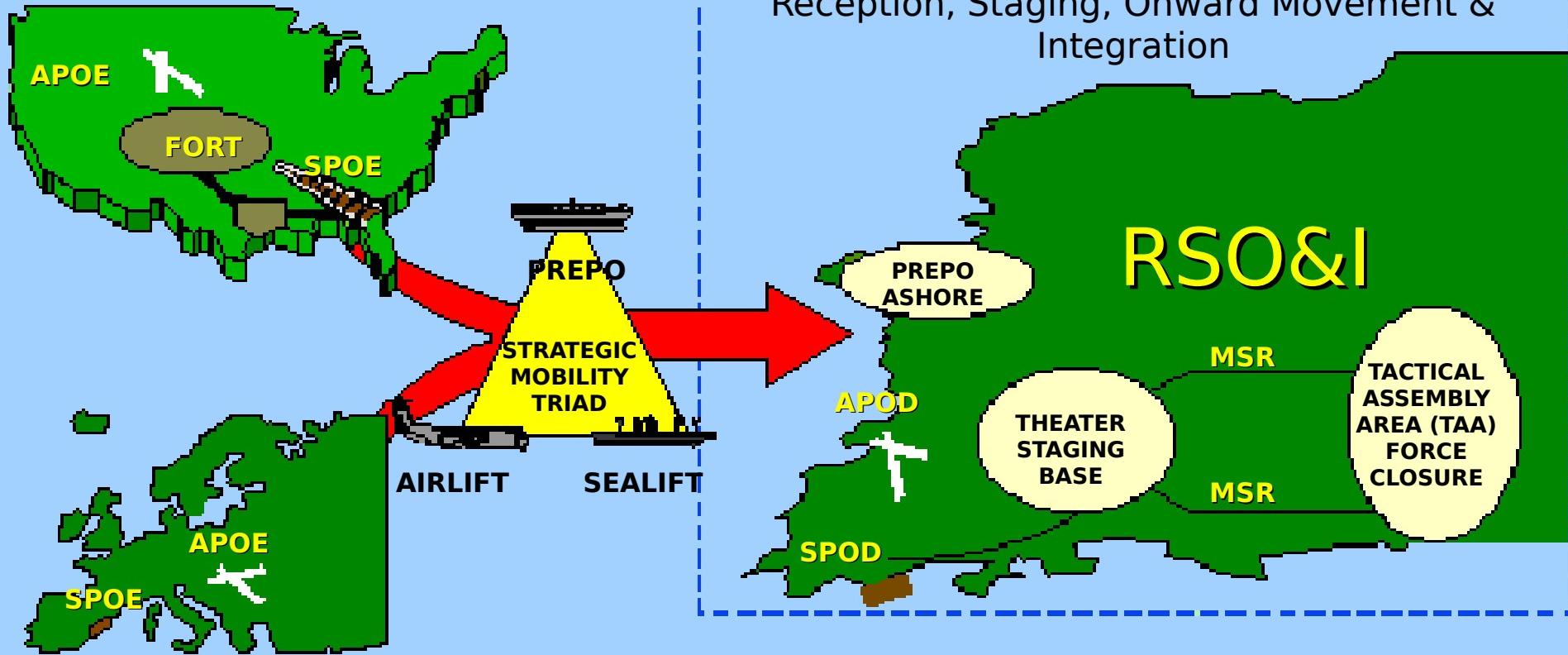
- APS reduces strategic lift requirements & increases force responsiveness
- Consists of stocks in theater and on vessels
- APS concept is forces draw APS stocks after arriving at the APOD
- APS Afloat vessels strategically located around the globe
- APS Land in Korea, Europe, Southwest ASIA

NATIONAL FORCE
PROJECTION
STRATEGY

ARMY
REQUIREMENTS

RSO&I FORCE
STRUCTURE

Reception, Staging, Onward Movement &
Integration



STRATEGIC

OPERATIONAL

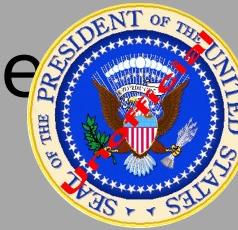
TACTICAL



Deployment Responsibilities - National Level

National Command Authority (NCA)
Sole Authority to Order Deployment of Military Forces

Commander in Chief
President



SECDEF
Secretary of Defense
Assigns Combat Forces

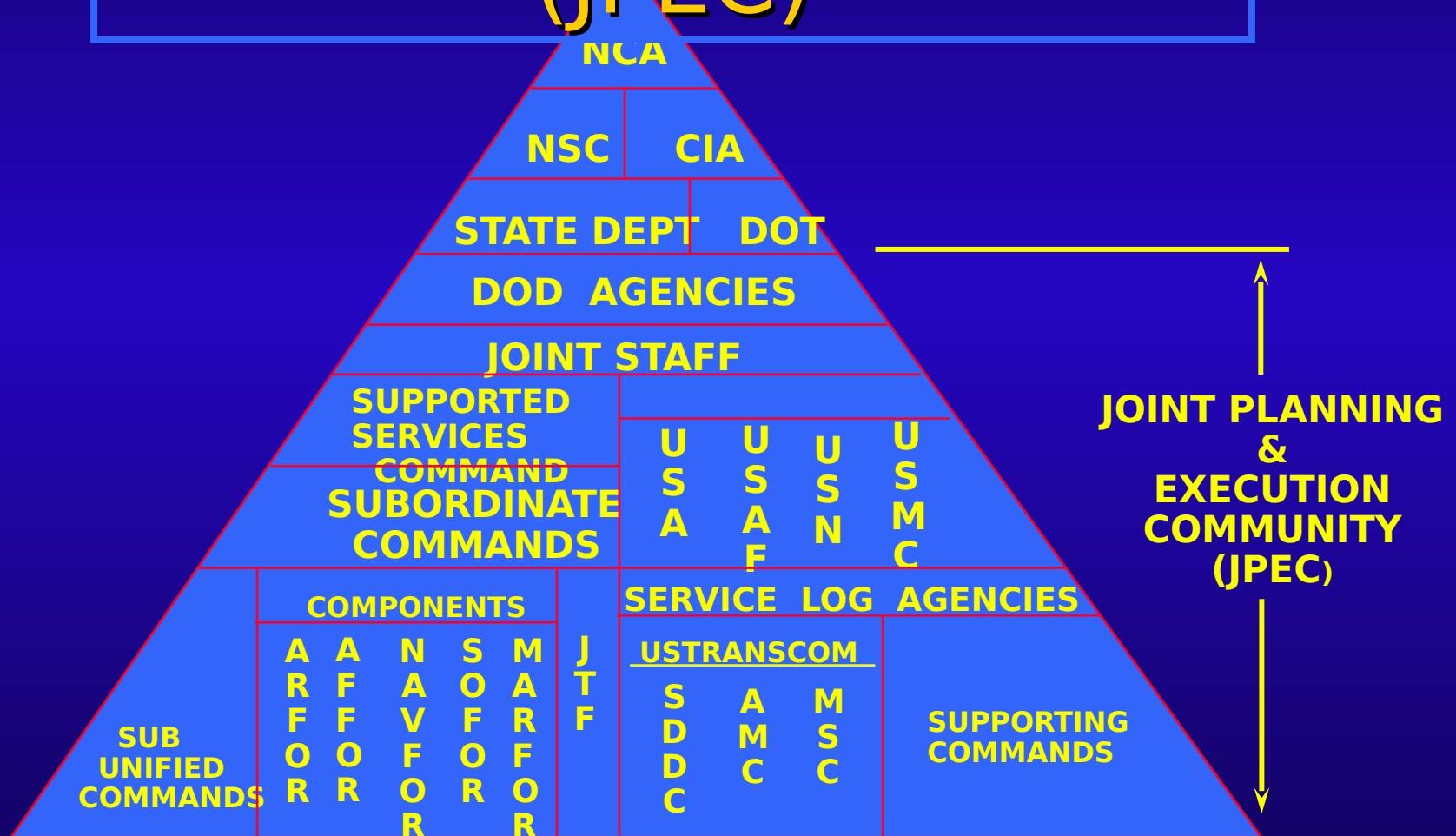


Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
Principle Military Advisor to NCA





Joint Planning & Execution Community (JP&EC)





JPEC - Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)

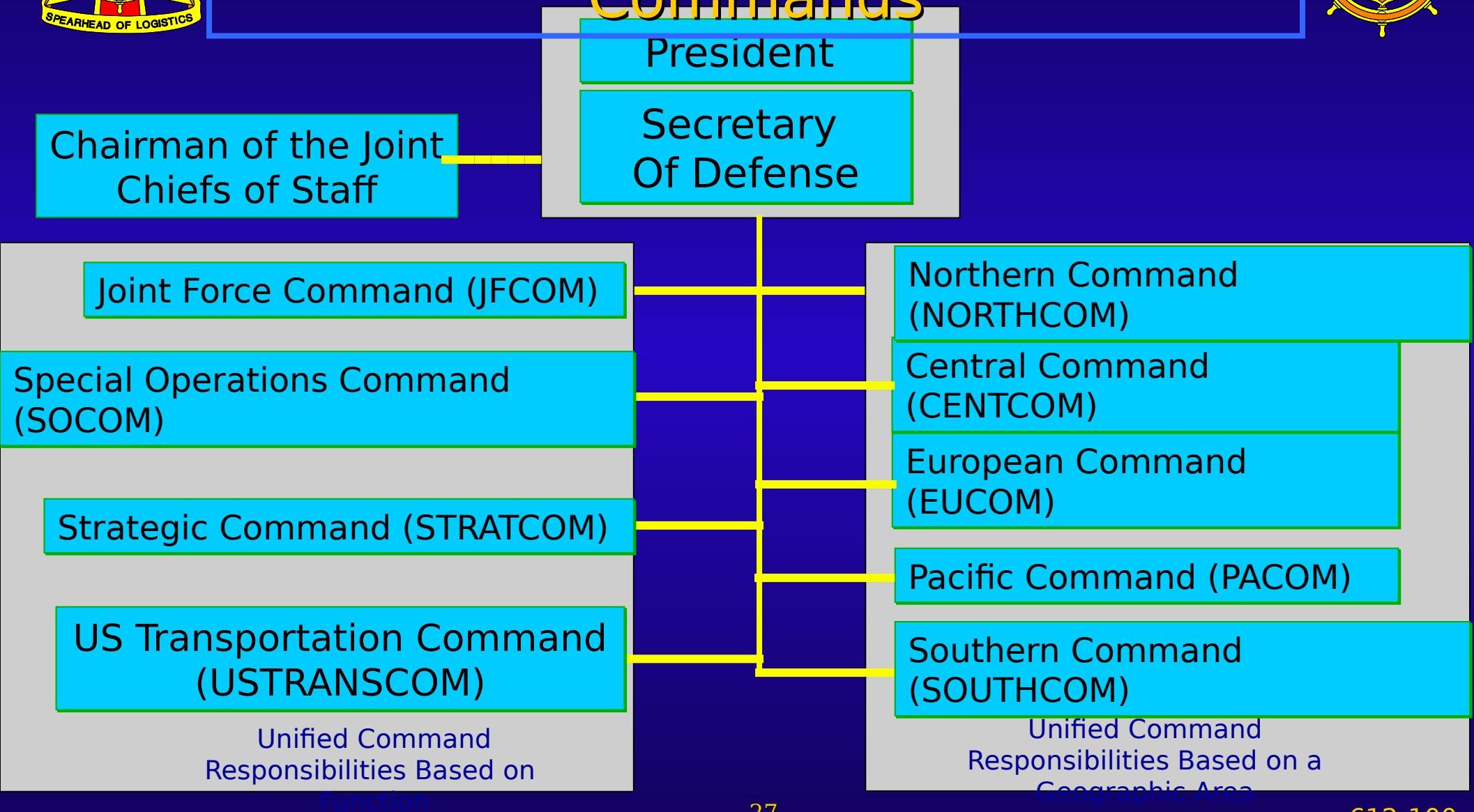
JCS Deployment Related Functions



- Provides strategic direction to the armed forces
- Provides framework for preparing & reviewing contingency plans
- Provides deployment guidance



JPEC - Unified Combatant Commands

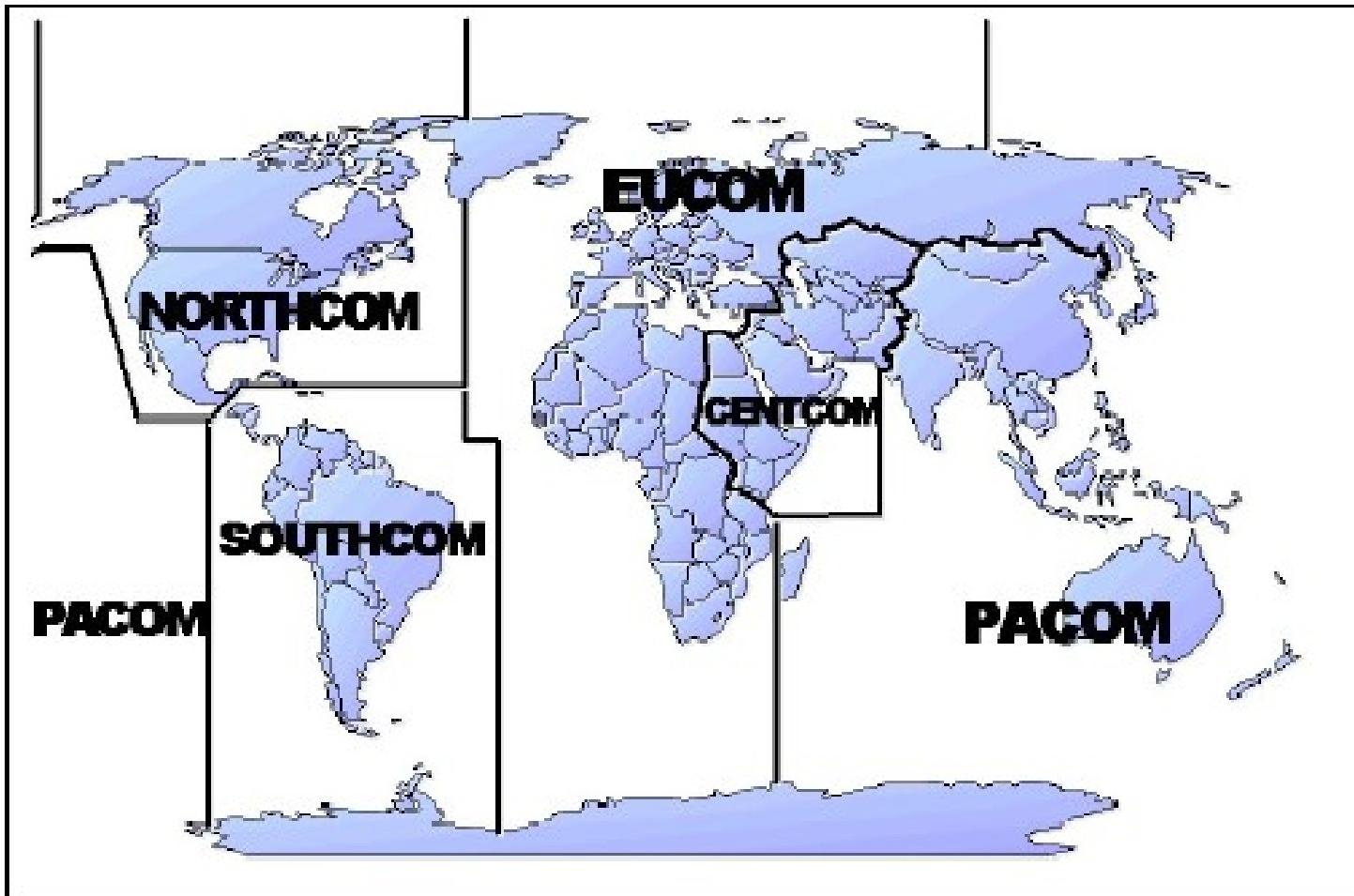




Unified Combatant Commands (Cont)



The World with Commanders' Areas of Responsibility



JPEC - US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)

- USTRANSCOM: Provides DOD common user air, land & sea transportation & port management

United States
Transportation
Command

Air
Mobility
Command

Military
Sealift
Command

MILITARY
SURFACE
DEPLOYMENT &
DISTRIBUTION
COMMAND





Air Mobility Command (AMC)



- Provides strategic airlift
- Designates Aerial Ports of Embarkation (APOE)
- Manages the Contingency Response Air Force (CRAF)





Military Sealift Command (MSC)



- Pre-positioned shipping
- Sealift Program and surge shipping
- Manages the Ready Reserve Fleet





Military Surface Deployment And Distribution Command (SDDC)



- Management of DOD surface transportation (land and sea) shipments
- Designates and operates Seaports of Embarkation (SPOE) and is the DOD single port manager
- Transportation Emergency Agency (SDDC TEA)





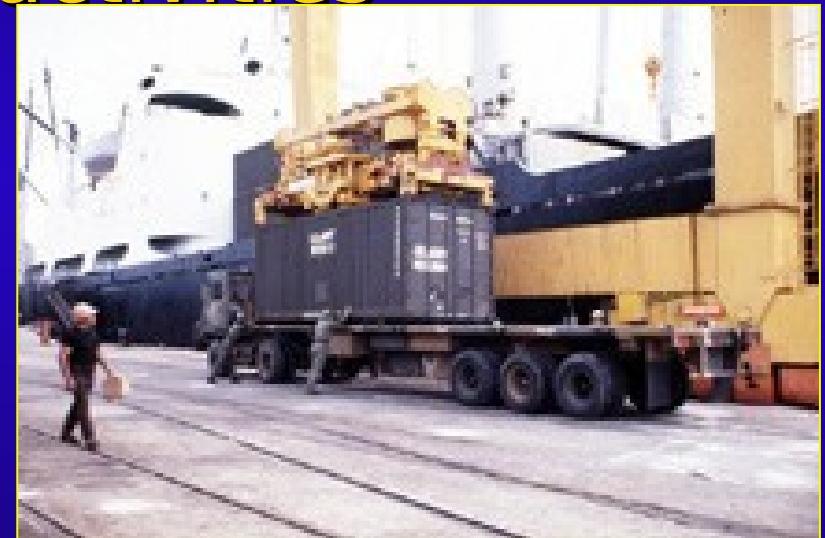
Redeployment

- The transfer of units, individuals or supplies deployed in one area:
 - to another area for employment
 - to home station/installation
- Redeployment to another theater to continue military operations - RSO&I in
- Redeployment to home station/installation in CONUS or overseas theater - focus on reception &



Redeployment Phases

- Phase I: Recovery and reconstitution, and pre-redeployment activities
- Phase II: Movement to and activities at the POE
- Phase III: Movement to the POD
- Phase IV: Reception, Staging, Onward Movement & Integration (RSO&I)





Demobilization

- Process for transferring forces, individuals, & materiel from active to reserve status
- Focuses primarily on demobilization of units & individuals
- Desired outcome is to restore Army capabilities to conduct future operations



Demobilization Phases

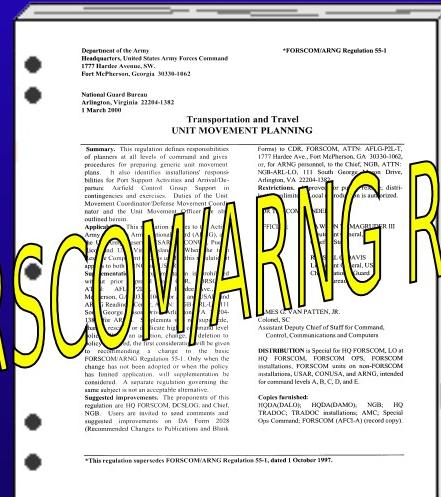
- Phase I: Demobilization Planning Actions
- Phase II: Area of Operations Demobilization Actions
- Phase III: POE to CONUS Demobilization Station
- Phase IV: Demobilization Station Actions
- Phase V: Home Station Actions



Deployment Planning -- Strategic Deployment Challenge

Is the plan transportation feasible??

an transportation le?? movement criteria

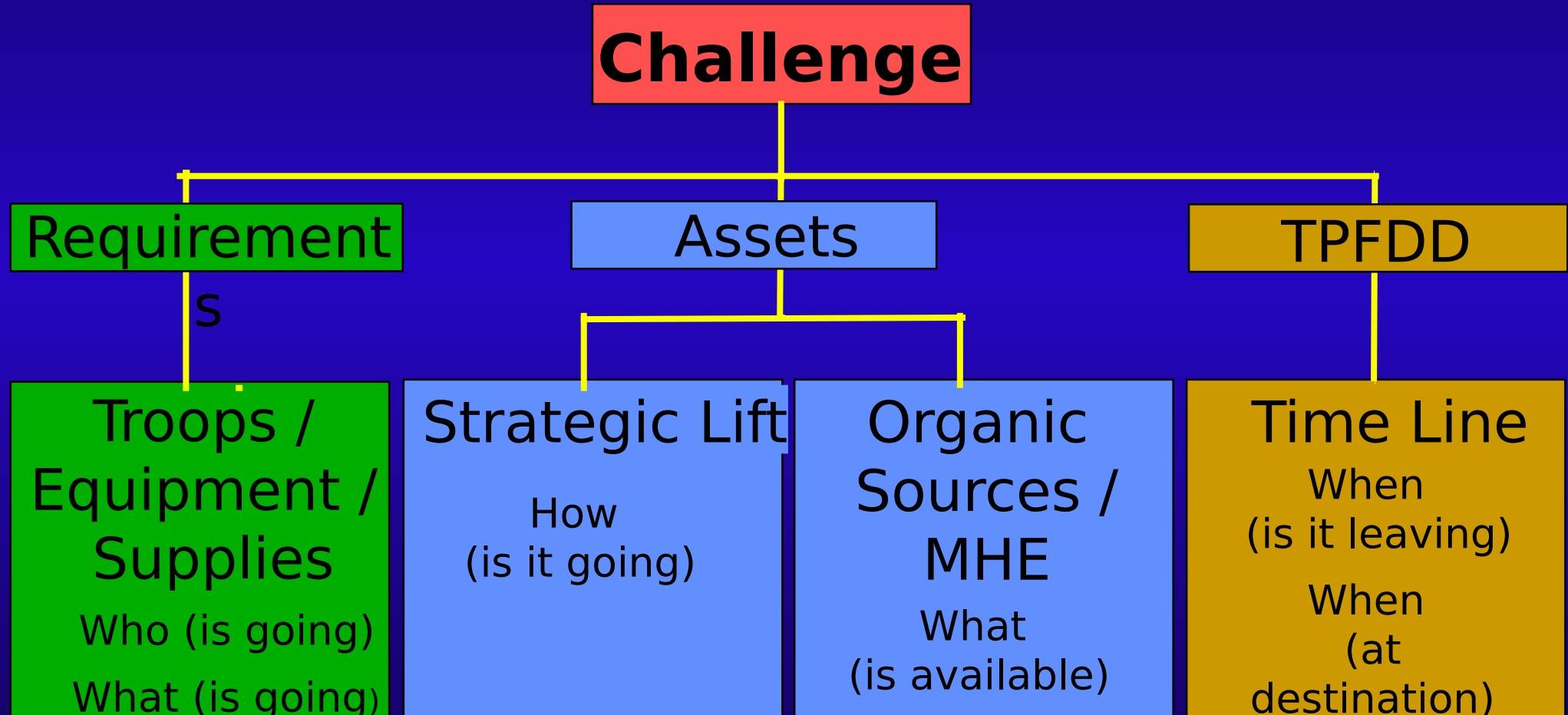


STANDARD CHARACTERISTICS
(DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND CUBE)
FOR TRANSPORTABILITY OF MILITARY
VEHICLES AND OTHER OUTSIDE OVERWEIGHT EQUIPMENT
(IN TOE IMPERIAL NUMBER SEQUENCE)

TB 55-46-1



Strategic Deployment Challenge (Cont)





Time Phased Force Deployment Data

- Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) is a computer generated listing of time phased force data (units, non-unit cargo and personnel) and movement data for a specific operational plan
- All dates are from C-Day (Commence Movement From Origin Day)

Ref: FORSCOM/ARNG Reg 55-1, p.130 and FM 4-01.011, p.2-3

Time Phased Force Deployment Data

Deployment
Day 1000 (Year 1000)
T = TPA
P = PPA

USAF has determined the order of deployment for the aircrafts. The order of arrival will depend on the distance the aircrafts travel. The first aircraft deploys the earliest, followed by the second aircraft, and so on. The last aircraft deploys the latest. This order of deployment is called the "Order of Arrival".

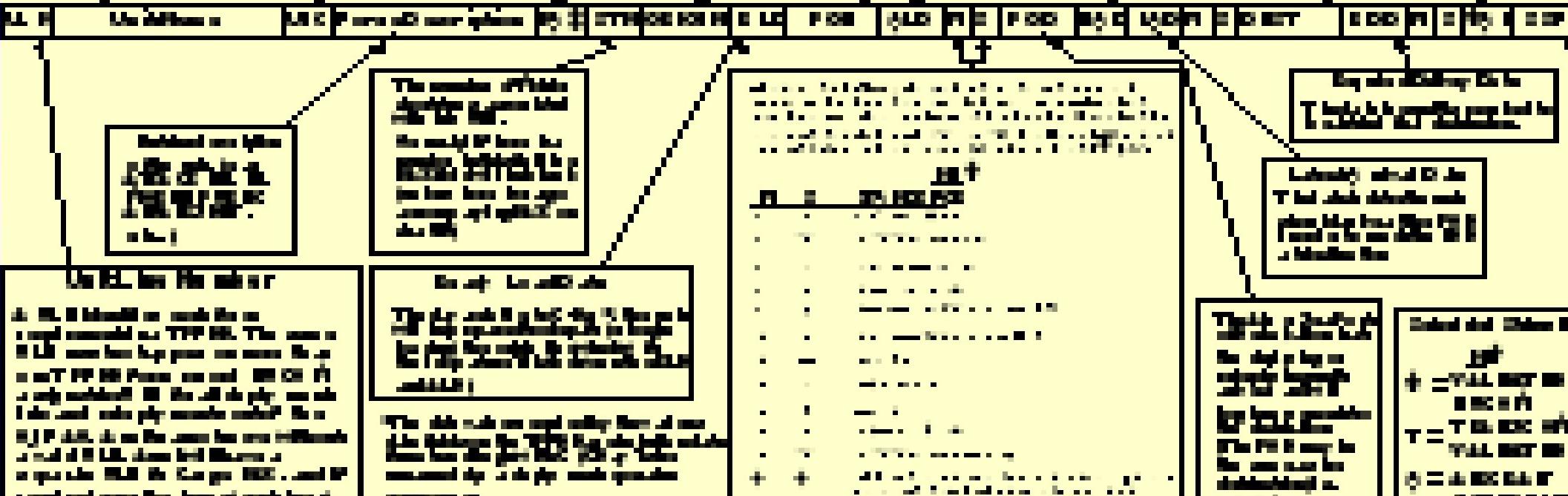
The order of deployment for the aircrafts is:
1. USAF
2. USAF
3. USAF
4. USAF
5. USAF
6. USAF
7. USAF
8. USAF
9. USAF
10. USAF

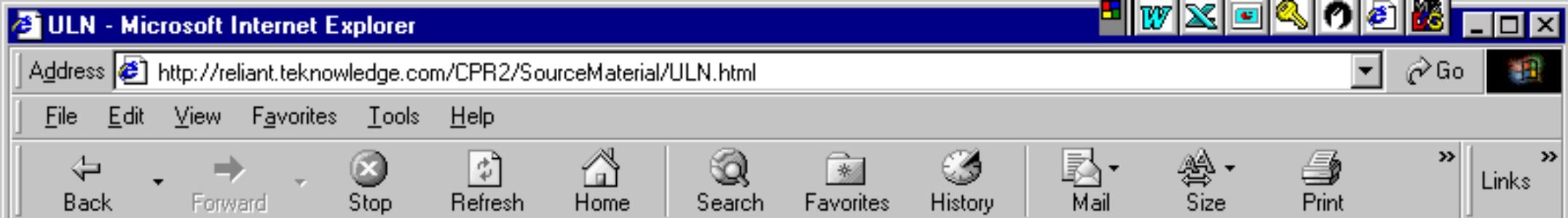
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ULN	S	UTC	ULC	DSRIPTION	UIC	UNIT	ORIG	CC
TAEAC	A	4YD77	BN	ENGR BN HVY DIV	WAOGAA	ENGR BN HVY DIV	HKUZ	13
TAEAP	A	4YD77	BN	ENGR BN HVY DIV	WAOGAA	ENGR BN HVY DIV	HKUZ	13
TAEPB	A	4YD77	BN	ENGR BN HVY DIV	WAOGAA	ENGR BN HVY DIV	HKUZ	13

Unit Line Number (ULN): Code that describes a unique

increment of a unit, eg used to identify the advance party or a unit going by air when the unit main body and equipment are moving via

~~land, sea, air~~ ~~Enables elements to be identified~~

Unit Identification Code (UIC): six-character alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each Active, Reserve unit of the Armed Forces

UIC	UNIT	ORIG	CC RLD	POE	CC ALD	POD	CC EAD	LAD	DEST	CC RDD
WA0GAA	ENGR BN HVY DIV	HKUZ	13 C000	UZXJ	13 C003	ABFL	SA C017	C022 JVXZ	SA C023	
WA0GAA	ENGR BN HVY DIV	HKUZ	13 C000	LEXG	13 C003	FFTJ	SA C016	C022 JVXZ	SA C023	

Ready-To-Load Date (RLD): Date when a unit must be prepared to depart its origin (installation for AC and

Available-to-load date (ALD): When the unit must be ready to load an aircraft or ship at the POE

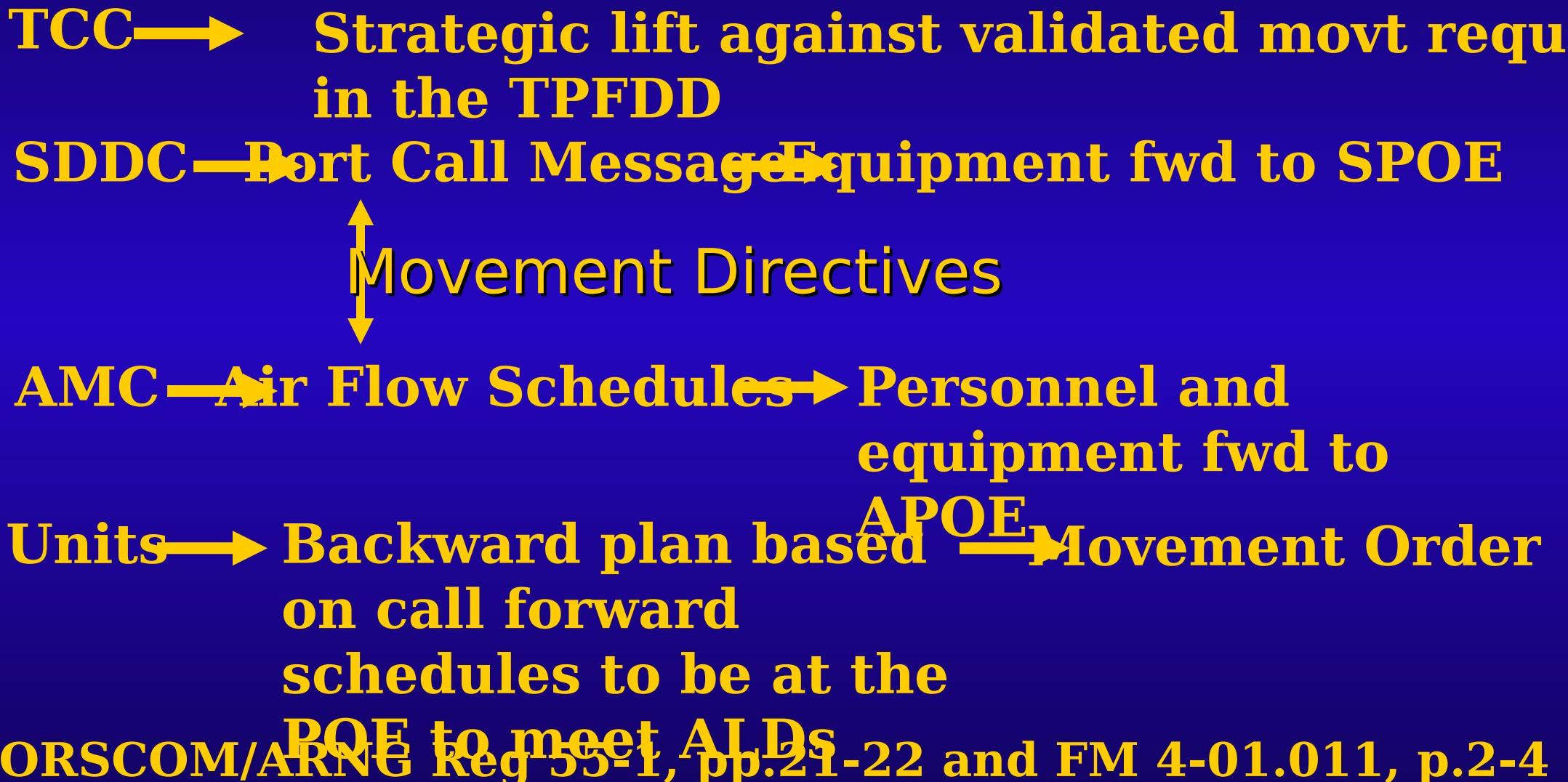
Earliest arrival date (EAD): Earliest date on which a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel, can be accepted at a POD during a deployment.

Latest arrival date (LAD): Latest date on which a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel, can be accepted at a POD to support the concepts of operations. EAD and LAD (both specified by the supported combatant commander)

Required delivery date (RDD): The date (specified by the supported combatant commander) by which a unit, resupply shipment, or replacement personnel, must have arrived at the POD and completed offloading to support



ORDERS SEQUENCE





Solving the Strategic Deployment Challenge



IDENTIFY MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS



**DESCRIBE LOGISTICALLY/
SIMULATE DEPLOYMENT**



**PRODUCE
TRANSPORTATION
FEASIBLE OPLAN**





Summary



612-100

Let's Review

